

Survey # F-2-96
The Arnold Farm
Street Address: 108 Gapland Road
Town, State: Burkittsville, MD
private X, public

Approximate date September 14, 1862

The Arnold Farm is located on the western edge of the town of Burkittsville on the south side of Main Street at the base of South Mountain at Crampton's Gap. The main house stands today, relatively unaltered since its mid 19th century addition which nearly tripled its size from its original 1790 hall and chamber construction. It is an example of local limestone construction in the Greek Revival style. Two limestone outbuildings and a large bank barn complete the setting. Stone walls marking the western edge of the property were used during the battle at Crampton's Gap as cover for Confederate artillery until the farm was overtaken by Smith's Division of the Union Army.

The limestone house of David Arnold, located on the far southwestern edge of the town of Burkittsville, was the site of the second wave of attack of Franklin's forces against Crampton's Gap.

Photo Reference: Photo #

Form Prepared By: Paula S. Reed, PhD and Edith B. Wallace
Woodward-Clyde
200 Orchard Ridge Drive
Gaithersburg, MD 20878

Date: February, 1998

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. F-2-96

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic The Arnold Farm (Burkittsville NR Historic District)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 108 Gapland Road (Main Street) ☐ not for publicationcity, town Burkittsville ☐ vicinity of congressional district 6thstate Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Paul and Laurel Gilliganstreet & number P.O. Box 459, 108 Main Street telephone no.: 301-834-7851city, town Burkittsville state and zip code MD 21718

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick Co. Courthouse, deeds Liber 1298street & number 100 W. Patrick Street Folio 815city, town Frederick state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Burkittsville National Register Historic Districtdate 1975 ☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ localdepository for survey records Maryland Historical Trustcity, town Crownsville state MD

7. Description

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Condition

☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☒ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing Resource Count: 4

The Arnold Farm is located on the western edge of the town of Burkittsville on the south side of Main Street at the base of South Mountain at Crampton's Gap. The main house stands today, relatively unaltered since its mid 19th century addition which nearly tripled its size from its original 1790 hall and chamber construction. It is an example of local limestone construction in the Greek Revival style. Two limestone outbuildings and a large bank barn complete the setting. Stone walls marking the western edge of the property were used during the battle at Crampton's Gap as cover for Confederate artillery until the farm was overtaken by Smith's Division of the Union Army.

The main house is a limestone 2 1/2 story construction with a lower story walk-out on the eastern elevation. The front, north elevation, is 5 bays wide with a central large panelled door with transom and side lights. The original construction included only the 2 west windows on the front which have double stone lintels, and a stone end chimney in the west gable. The later addition added 3 bays, including the central door, and continued back as an L addition, 7 bays. The lintels are single stone, 1 brick interior chimney and 1 brick end chimney at the south end of the addition. Windows are 6 over 6 sash, these being replacement windows in the original section of the house with brick header infill indicating there were larger windows originally. The roof is pressed metal in a shingle pattern. The front porch has a hipped roof with pressed metal supported by smooth column posts with baluster rail. The east elevation second story balcony is of wood with square post and baluster rail.

The spring house and shed are both of limestone construction with pressed metal roof and appear unaltered.

The large forebay bank barn has a limestone foundation and timber frame upper story with vertical wooden siding. Windows are fixed 12 lights. The roof is new standing seam metal.

The property is already listed in the National Register as part of the Burkittsville Historic District, listed in the National Register in 1975. This documentation serves to update that nomination as it pertains to the battle of South Mountain.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other(specify)	

Specific dates	September 14, 1862	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
and/or		
Applicable Exceptions:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Arnold Farm is significant for its association with the Civil War Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, which involved action at Crampton's, Turner's and Fox's Gaps, where small numbers of Confederates attempted to defend against major portions of the Union Army of the Potomac. Confederate General Robert E. Lee had taken the Army of Northern Virginia across the mountain and divided it, leaving part near Hagerstown while the remainder was sent to take control of Harper's Ferry and the Federal garrison there. This operation left Lee's Confederate army separated and vulnerable to attack. Assuming that the Union Army would react slowly and cautiously under Commanding General George B. McClellan, Lee undertook the risky operation, leaving a small force to defend the passes over South Mountain. Unfortunately for Lee, a copy of his operational plan, Special Order #191, fell into Union hands, informing McClellan of Lee's vulnerability. The result was a Union advance toward South Mountain with the objective of crossing the mountain and attacking Lee's army while it was divided. Therefore, possession of the mountain passes and roads leading to them became crucial. The town of Burkittsville and the Arnold Farm were located at the scene of the conflict at Crampton's Gap. The Arnold Farm is already listed in the National Register as part of the Burkittsville Historic District. The farmstead is therefore also significant for its role in the development of the town and for its architecture representing vernacular stone construction from the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Union advance against the Confederates at Crampton's Gap took place primarily to the north and west of Burkittsville. Major General William B. Franklin held Smith's Division in reserve, to the south and east of the town. Following the advance of Major General Henry Slocum's Division across the stone walls at the base of the mountain, Brooks' Brigade of Smith's Division, moved out across the fields of the Arnold Farm and up the Burkittsville Rd. (Gapland Rd.) completing the rout.¹

The limestone house of David Arnold, located on the far southwestern edge of the town of Burkittsville, was the site of the second wave of attack of Franklin's forces against Crampton's Gap. With the Confederate line along Mountain Church Road engaged by Slocum's Division, General Franklin "...directed General Brooks' brigade, of Smith's division, to advance upon the left of the road [Gapland Rd.], and dislodge the enemy from the woods upon

¹Dave Roth, "The General's Tour of South Mountain," *Blue and Gray Magazine*, December-January, 1986-87, p. 52

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Slocum's flank."² The Vermont regiments of Brooks' Brigade first met resistance at the stone wall marking the western edge of the Arnold Farm.³ The wall still delineates the western perimeter of the property.

Local legend says the springhouse located on the south side of Burkittsville Road [Gapland Rd.] provided fresh water for the troops passing through and that the farm was the burial ground for numerous fallen soldiers.

Frederick County deed records show that in September of 1862, the Arnold Farm had been recently sold by Peter Arnold, executor for the estate of David Arnold. The transaction occurred on July 28, 1862 and the new owner was Joshua Ahalt (Liber BGF 7, Folio 626). Joshua Ahalt kept the farm until 1882.

²Jay Luvaas and Harold W. Nelson, eds. *The US Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam, The Maryland Campaign of 1862*, p. 78, from O.R., Vol XIX, Part I, pp.374-75.

³Roth, p.52

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yes

no

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HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Rural Argarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
Military

Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

domestic/single dwelling/residence

agriculture/subsistence/animal facility

Known Design Source: none

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Books

- artwig, D. Scott, Civil War Regiments, A Journal of the American Civil War, Vol 5, #3, "Antietam, the Maryland Campaign of 1862". Article entitled "My God, Be Careful! The Morning Battle of Fox's Gap", Savas Publishing Co., Campbell, CA, 1997.
- Luvaas, Jay and Harold W. Nelson eds., The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam, The Maryland Campaign of 1862, Harper Collins Publishers, Washington, 1987.
- Murfin, James V., The Gleam of Bayonets, The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign, September 1862, Thomas Yoseloff, New York, 1965.
- Reese, Timothy J., The Battles on South Mountain September 14, 1862, Supplemental Guide to Maryland State Park Service Self-Guided Battlefield Tour Route, Burkittsville District Heritage Society, 1986.
- Roth, Dave, "The General's Tour of South Mountain", Blue & Gray Magazine, Dec-Jan, 1986-87.
- Schildt, John W., The Ninth Corps, At Antietam, Chewsville, Maryland, 1988.
- Sears, Stephen W., "Fire On The Mountain, The Battle of South Mountain September 14, 1862", Blue & Gray Magazine, Dec-Jan, 1986-87.
- Sears, Stephen W., Landscape Turned Red, The Battle of Antietam, Ticknor and Fields, New York, 1983.
- Swinton, William, Army of the Potomac, Smithmark Publisher, New York, 1995.
- U.S. War Department, The War of Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol XIX, Parts I and II, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1880-1901.

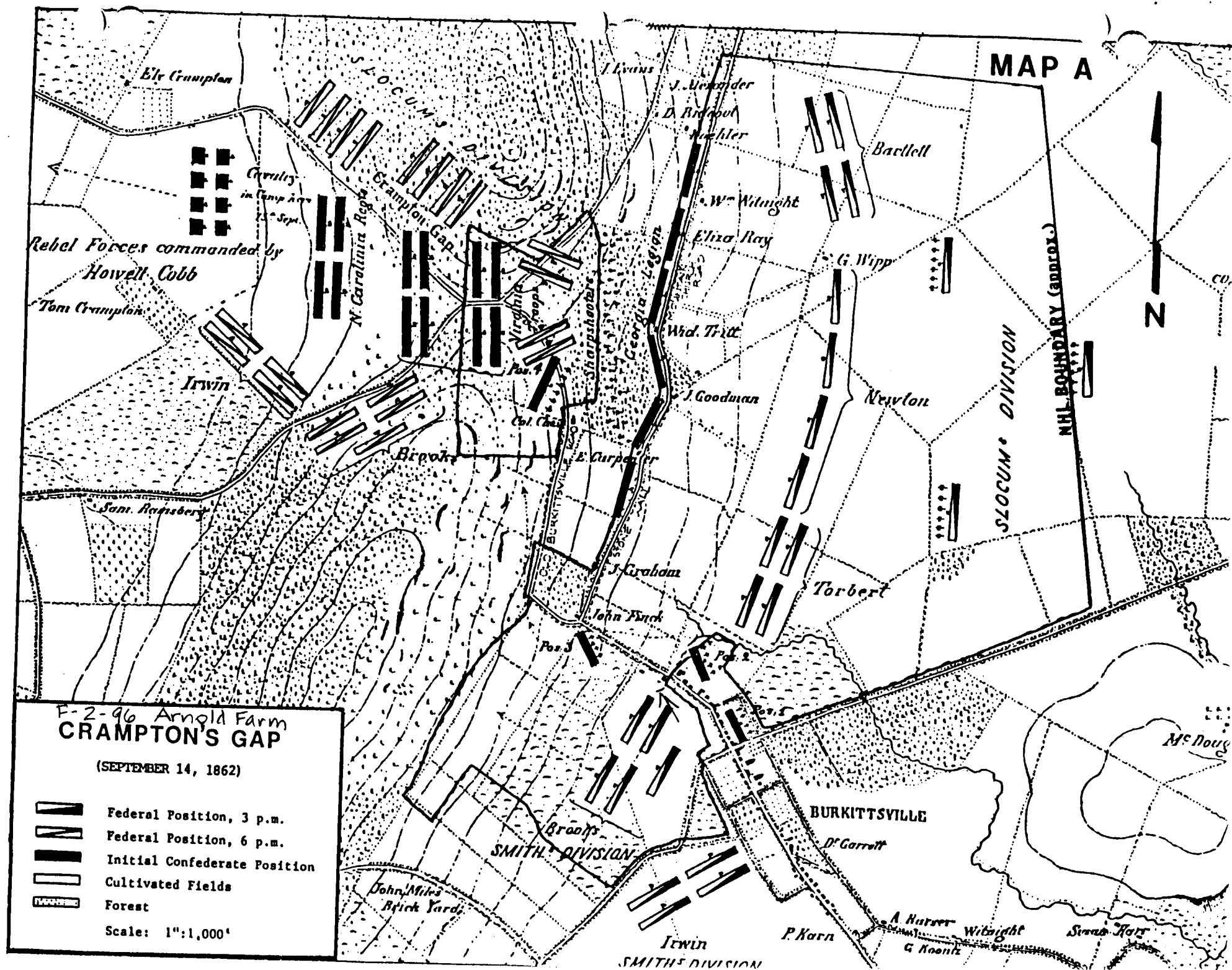
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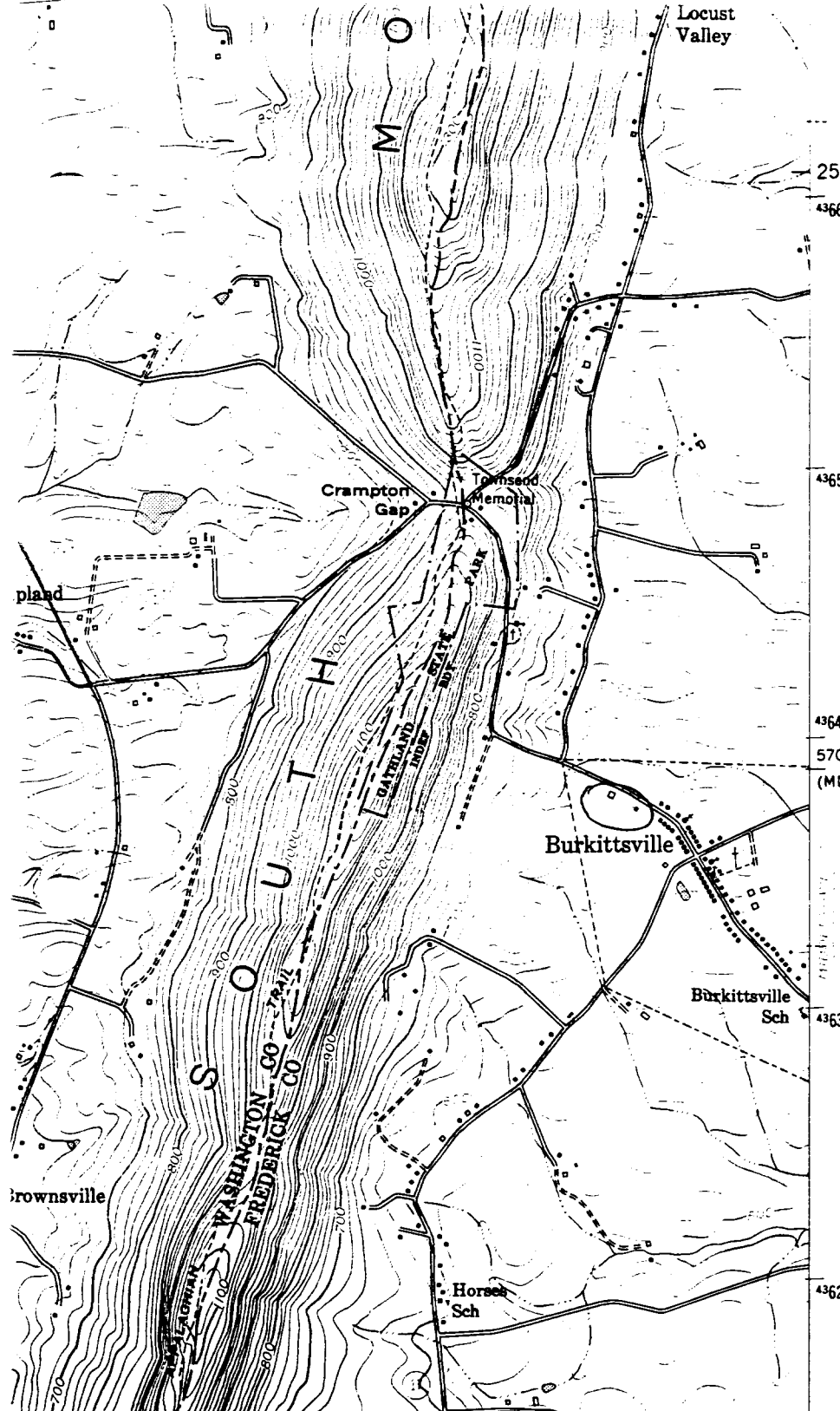
- Frye, Dennis, National Register Nomination Form, South Mountain Battlefields F-4-17-A,B,C, 1986.

Maps

- The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War, Plate 27, Gramercy Books, New York, 1983.
- Engineers Maps, 1862, National Register Nomination, South Mountain Battlefields F-4-17-A,B,C, 1986.
- Macombe Map, 1861.

MAP A





F-2-96
Arnold Farm

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON D.C.-1972
BRUNSWICK 53 M
POINT OF ROCKS 13 M
620 000 FEET (MD.)
273000m E
39°22'30"
77°37'30"

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
1963

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———

U. S. Route State Route



GLE LOCATION

KEEDYSVILLE, MD.-W. VA.

N3922.5-W7737.5/7.5

1953

MD-EE



F-Z 90

Am 1/1/1900

Freitag, 1. Jan.

Wetter: kl. bis b.

2. 1/1 - 1. 2/1 (Mittwoch) 1. 2/1

Wetter: kl. bis b. 1. 2/1

Wetter: kl. bis b. 1. 2/1

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